

A NEW RECORD GENUS OF STRONGYLIINI (COLEOPTERA, TENEBRIONIDAE) FROM CHINA, WITH TWO NEW SPECIES AND TWO NEW NAMES

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Abstract *Eucrossoscelis* Nakane, 1963 of the tribe Strongyliini, A new record genus and two new apterous species to China are described in this paper: *E. hastatus* sp. nov. (Guizhou Province) and *Strongylium wuyishanense* sp. nov. (Fujian Province). Type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University. In addition, two new names from genus *Strongylium* are suggested: *S. masumotoi* Yuan & Ren, 2005 nom. nov. [nec Mäklin, 1864] and *S. obscuratum* Yuan et Ren, 2005 nom. nov. [nec Mäklin, 1864].

Key words Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Strongyliini, new species, new name.

Masumoto (1999) provided a list of brachypterous species (including apterous species) of the tribe Strongyliini from East Asia, including 4 genera 12 species. Two new apterous species of the tribe Strongyliini collected from Guizhou and Fujian Province are described in this paper, namely: *Eucrossoscelis hastatus* sp. nov. and *Strongylium wuyishanense* sp. nov., and the former genus is also newly recorded to China. The genus *Eucrossoscelis* Nakane, 1963 was erected for its type species, *E. broscosomoides* Nakane, 1963 from Japan. There are 4 species recognized to date (*E. araneiformis* (Allard, 1876), *E. broscosomoides* Nakane, 1963, *E. michioi* M. Chûjô, 1978 and *E. maruyamai* Masumoto, 1999). The diagnostic characters of the new species are described. Type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University. In addition, we propose two new names for Yuan and Ren's species.

Eucrossoscelis hastatus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-8, 20)

Female. Body strongly convex above, constricted between fore and hind bodies. Black with reddish brown, 2nd-8th segments of antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown, head almost mat, pronotum vitreously shining, elytra brassily shining (with a malformed and yellow patches on right elytron); ventral surface mostly reddish brown, only 1st-4th segments of the abdomen black, vitreously shining. Head pentagonal, closely punctate, the punctures often longitudinally fused into striae, intervals often transversely connected

with one another; clypeus gently inclined anteriad, bent ventrad in front and emarginate, frontoclypeal border finely impressed and straight in middle; genae raised anterolaterad, closely punctate, with rounded out margins; frons steeply inclined anteriad, weakly elevated, diatone 2.27 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally; eyes medium sized, flattened and subnephroid, obliquely inlaid into head; vertex strongly convex. Antennae filiform, reaching the basal 1/4 of elytra, relative length of 2nd-11th segments: 0.9, 2.3, 1.5, 1.2, 1.2, 1.25, 1.2, 1.25, 1.2, 2.25. Pronotum 0.98 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; anterior border finely margined; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, bordered from prosternum by fine ridges, but invisible in dorsal view; base slightly bisinuous; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles subrectangular, feebly produced; disc very strongly convex, with two depressions near hind angles, closely scattered with fusiform and fine punctures, which are sometimes fused with each other. Scutellum triangular with weak ridge in the middle. Elytra fusiform, about 1.67 times as long as wide, 2.27 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly convex, but with transverse impression at base on each side; disc with distinct rows of fine and rounded punctures, which become shallower backward; intervals weakly convex, glabrous, micropunctate; humeri rounded; apices slightly produced, obtusely acute. Abdomen with rather close haired punctures, 1st-4th segments

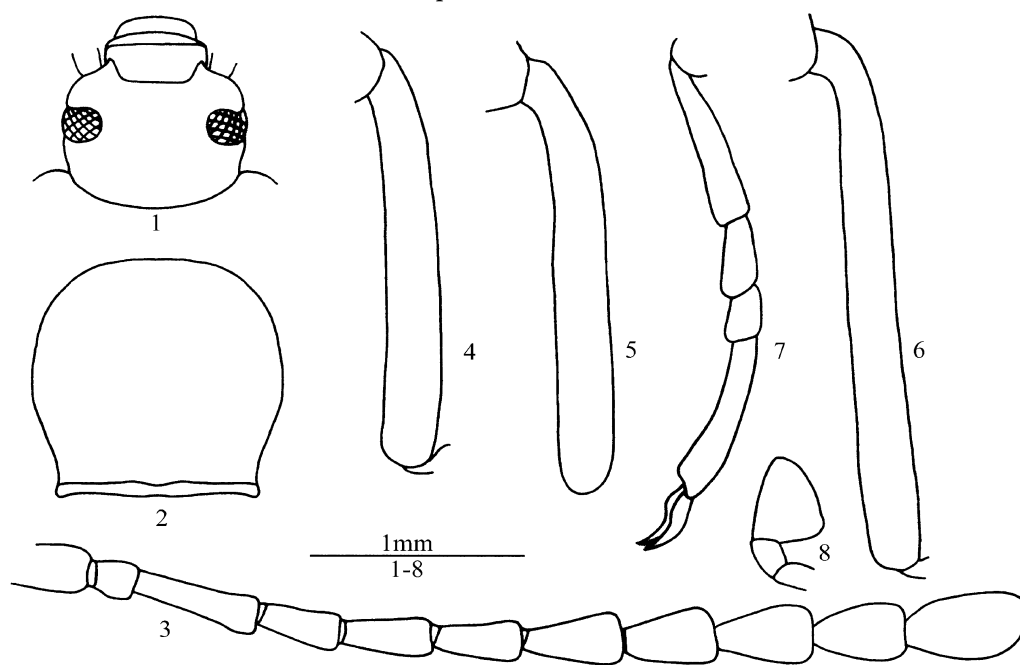
The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (30570209) and Yan'an University Foundation.

Received 20 Feb. 2006, accepted 19 July 2006.

rugose, and becoming stronger laterad; anal sternite simple. Legs medium sized, femora widest at the apical 1/3, meso-, metafemora widest near apical

1/4, tibiae straight, ratio of the length of metatarsomeres: 3.3, 1.9, 0.9, 3.1.

Male. Unknown.



Figs 1-8. *Eucrossoscelis hastatus* sp. nov. 1. Head. 2. Pronotum. 3. Antenna. 4. Protibia. 5. Mesotibia. 6. Metatibia. 7. Metatarsus. 8. Maxillary palpus.

Body length: 8.0 mm.

Holotype. ♀, Chengjiashan, Daozhen County, Guizhou Province, 24 May 2004, YU Yang leg.

This new species resembles *Eucrossoscelis araneiformis* (Allard, 1876) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the different punctures on the head and pronotum (same in *E. araneiformis*), the pronotum glossy, densely and finely punctate (rather coarsely so in *E. araneiformis*), sides of the pronotum with distinct and entire margins, and the apices obtusely acute (slightly dehiscent in *E. araneiformis*).

Etymology. This new species is named after the fusiform elytra.

Strongylium wuyishanense sp. nov. (Figs. 9-19, 21)

Male. Body elongate, longitudinally convex, constricted between fore and hind bodies. Reddish brown, head, the apex of femora, out surface of tibiae black; dorsum vitreously shining; ventral surface reddish brown, each side of 3rd-4th segments of abdomen and anal sternite darker in color, vitreously shining. Head hexagonal, though the clypeus is strongly produced anteriad, rather closely, finely punctate; clypeus flattened in basal part, bent ventrad

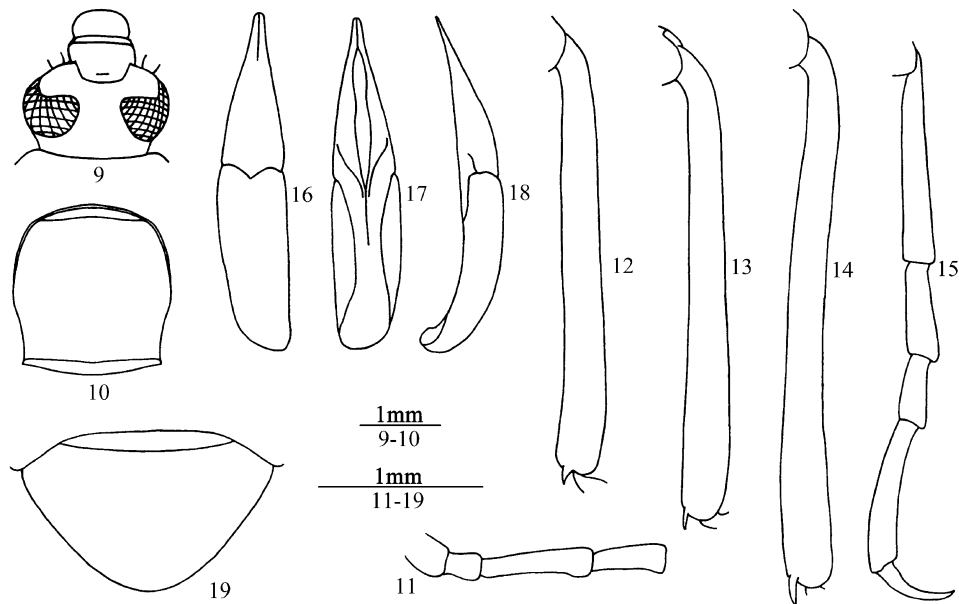
in front, closely, finely punctate, fronto-clypeal border arcuate and reaching outer margins, with one fine and short impression before it; frons wide, gently inclined anteriad, diameter 0.72 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally, with a weak impression at the middle of posterior part; eyes medium sized, convex laterad; vertex slightly convex. Antennae filiform, relative length of 2nd-4th segments: 0.85, 2.7, 1.7. Pronotum about 0.93 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; anterior border weakly produced, rather thickly margined; base nearly straight, sides with margins in apical 1/2, visible in dorsal view, sinuous before base; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles subrectangular; disc well elevated, sparsely and finely punctate, with a shallow medial impression in basal 1/2; scutellum nearly equilateral triangle, and slightly convex, impunctate, aciculate in lateral portions. Elytra fusiform, about 2.03 times as long as wide, 3.1 times the length and 3.25 times the width of pronotum; dorsum convex above; disc with rows of sparse punctures, which are fine, deep, rounded at bottom, rather foveolate at surface, become shallower in inner and posterior parts, and connected with one another with fine stria; intervals convex, almost glabrous, impunctate, sparsely aciculate, and often transversely connected by

ridges with one another; humeri rounded; apices obtusely rounded, produced. Abdomen sparsely scattered with short haired fine punctures, and becoming finer apicad, 4th segment with longitudinal impressions in lateral portions, anal sternite simple. Legs medium sized, femora and tibiae thickened

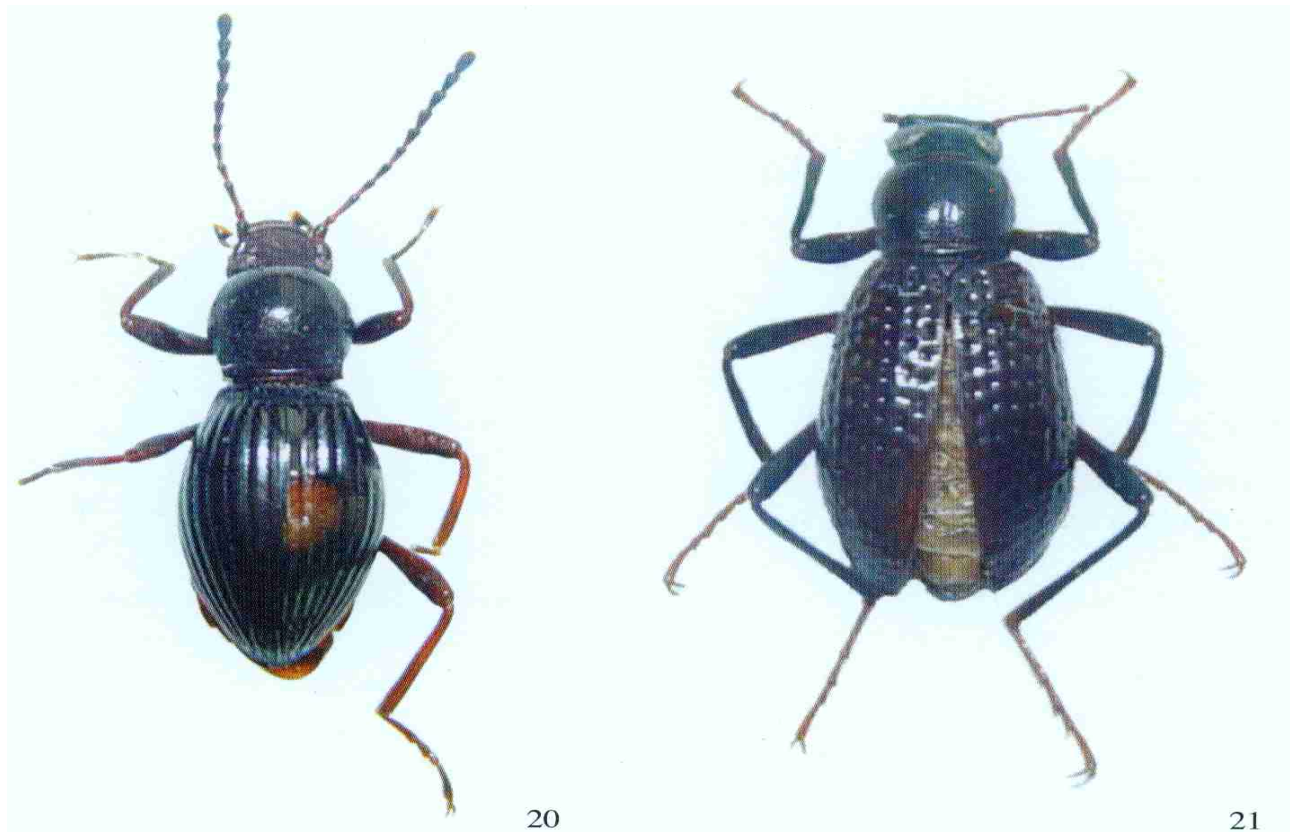
apicad, mesotibiae gently bent upward, ratio of the length of metatarsomeres: 4.7, 2.2, 1.6, 3.6. Aedeagus fusiform, 2.0 mm in length, 0.44 mm in width, gently curved at base in lateral view.

Female. Unknown.

Body length: 9.0 mm.



Figs 9-19. *Strongylium wuyishanense* sp. nov. 9. Head. 10. Pronotum. 11. Antenna. 12. Protibia. 13. Mesotibia. 14. Metatibia. 15. Metatarsus. 16-18. Aedeagus in dorsal, ventral and lateral view. 19. Male anal sternite.



Figs 20-21. 20. *Eucrossoscelis hastatus* sp. nov. (♀) 21. *Strongylium wuyishanense* sp. nov. (♂)

Holotype ♂, Huanggangshan, Mt. Wuyi, Fujian Province, 21 May 2004, YUAN Cai Xia, LI Jing leg.

This new species resembles *Strongylium jizushanense* Masumoto, 1999, from Jizushan, Yunnan Prov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the eyes smaller, the diatone wider (0.6 times in *S. jizushanense*), the pronotum sparsely and finely punctuate (rather densely so in *S. jizushanense*), and the elytra with rows of sparser punctures.

Etymology. This new species is named after the locality where the type specimen has been collected.

Yuan and Ren (2005) described *S. quadrimaculatum* and *S. fuscum* from China, inadvertently overlooking *S. quadrimaculatum* Mäklin, 1864 and *S. fuscum* Mäklin, 1864 have described. Since the former became the junior homonym of the latter, two new replacement name is proposed as follows.

Strongylium masumotoi Yuan et Ren, 2005 **nom. nov.**

Yuan et Ren, 2005. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 30 (2): 401. [nec Mäklin, 1864].

Strongylium obscuratum Yuan et Ren, 2005 **nom. nov.**

Yuan et Ren, 2005. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 30 (2): 402. [nec Mäklin, 1864].

Acknowledgements We owe Prof. Dr. K.

Masumoto (Institute of Human Living Sciences, Otsuma Women's University, Japan) for the help in our taxonomic work, and his suggestions and corrections to the manuscript.

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中国树甲族一新纪录属二新种及二新名 (鞘翅目, 拟步甲科)

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摘要 记述我国树甲族 1 新纪录属和 2 新种并提出 2 种新名。模式标本均保存在河北大学博物馆。

Eucrossoscelis Nakane, 1963 中国新纪录

梭形真树甲, 新种 *Eucrossoscelis hastatus* sp. nov. (图 1~8, 20)

正模♀, 贵州省道真县程家山, 2004-05-24, 于洋采。新种与分布于日本的 *E. araneiformis* 相似, 但前者的头部和前胸背板的刻点不同, 前胸背板光滑, 刻点细小, 侧缘饰边完整, 端部钝尖; 而后的这几点都与之不同。种名来自它的梭形身体。

武夷山树甲, 新种 *Strongylium wuyishanense* sp. nov. (图 9~19, 21)

关键词 鞘翅目, 拟步甲科, 树甲族, 新种, 新名。

中图分类号 Q969.498.2

正模 ♂, 福建省武夷山黄岗山, 2004-05-21, 苑彩霞、李静采。新种与云南鸡足山的细长树甲 *S. jizushanense* Masumoto, 1999 相似, 与后者的主要区别是: 复眼较小、眼间距较宽, 前胸背板的刻点小而稀疏, 鞘翅刻点行上有较稀疏的刻点。这几点与后一种均有不同。种名来自模式标本产地。

Strongylium masumotoi Yuan et Ren, 2005 **nom. nov.**

Yuan et Ren, 2005. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 30 (2): 401.

[nec Mäklin, 1864]

Strongylium obscuratum Yuan et Ren, 2005 **nom. nov.**

Yuan et Ren, 2005. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 30 (2): 402.

[nec Mäklin, 1864]